Yasuhiko ENDO[a] and Hiroyoshi OHASHI[b]: A Trifoliolate Form of *Vicia unijuga* A. Br. (Leguminosae)

マメ科ナンテンハギの三小葉型（遠藤泰彦[a]，大橋広好[b]）

Vicia unijuga A. Br. typically has paripinnate leaves consisting of one pair of lateral leaflets and a rachis terminating in a mucro, i. e., bifoliolate leaves. In 2002, however, Endo found two plants of the species that have imparipinnate, i. e., trifoliolate, leaves in Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan (Fig. 1). They grew within a population of typical bifoliolate plants of *V. unijuga*. The terminal leaflet appears to be changed from the mucro in the typical leaf. They are thought to be an abnormal form induced by mutation, because a temporary abnormal form of the species was once reported in Tokyo, Japan (Ito 1960). The reported abnormal form has sporadic trifoliolate leaves on normal bifoliolate individuals. Ito (1960) thought that the terminal leaflets changed from the mucro. The trifoliolate leaves illustrated by Ito are different from those of ours. They have a distinctly smaller terminal leaflet than the lateral leaflets and a long petiolule. Their shape clearly differs from the trifoliolate leaves of our plants as shown in Fig. 1 of which the terminal leaflet is similar to the lateral ones in shape and size, and is sessile. Our plants have kept the trifoliolate character since 2002 in Chiba Prefecture where they were transplanted from Hakodate and have been cultivated by Endo. We recognize that our trifoliolate form is merely an abnormal but consistent form of *Vicia unijuga*.

A variety of *Vicia unijuga* having trifoliolate leaves is named *V. unijuga* var. *trifoliolata* Xia in China where it is recorded in more than three provinces (Xia 1996, 1998). The type of the variety was examined by Endo at PE and is identical with the Japanese trifoliolate form. We consider that the form would be better to be distinguished at the rank of forma, because the morphological difference between this and the typical form is only whether the rachis of the leaf terminates in a mucro or a leaflet. Here we propose the following new treatment for the trifoliolate form.

Vicia unijuga A. Br. f. **trifoliolata** (Xia) Y. Endo & H. Ohashi, stat. nov.

Vicia unijuga A. Br. var. *trifoliolata* Xia in Acta Phytotax. Sin. **34**: 433 (1996).

Japanese name: Mitsuba-nantenhagi (nov.)

Specimens examined: **Japan**. Hokkaido, Hakodate-shi, Suzuran-oka-cho, roadside, 15 July 2002, Y. Endo 3520 (TUS, SAPS). **China**. Sichuan, Kangding, Paoma Mt., on slope, alt. 2950 m, 18 August 1974, Y. Q. He & H. Z. Wang 7993 (holotype of *Vicia unijuga* A. Br. var. *trifoliolata* Xia, PE).

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References

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Xia Z. -D. 1996. A taxonomic study of the genus *Vicia* L. in China. Acta Phytotaxonomica Sinica **34**(4): 421–433.

—— 1998. 108. *Vicia* L. *In*: H. Chui (ed.), Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae **42**(2): 232–270. Science Press, Beijing (in Chinese).

ナンテンハギは一対の小葉からなる偶数羽状複葉を持ち，その葉軸の先端は小突起となる．これに対して，全ての葉に頂小葉があるナンテンハギの一型を北海道函館市において2個体発見した(Fig. 1)．これらは典型的な型のナンテンハギの集団の中で生育していた．これら個体の頂小葉は本来小突起となる葉軸の先端部分が小葉に変わっ

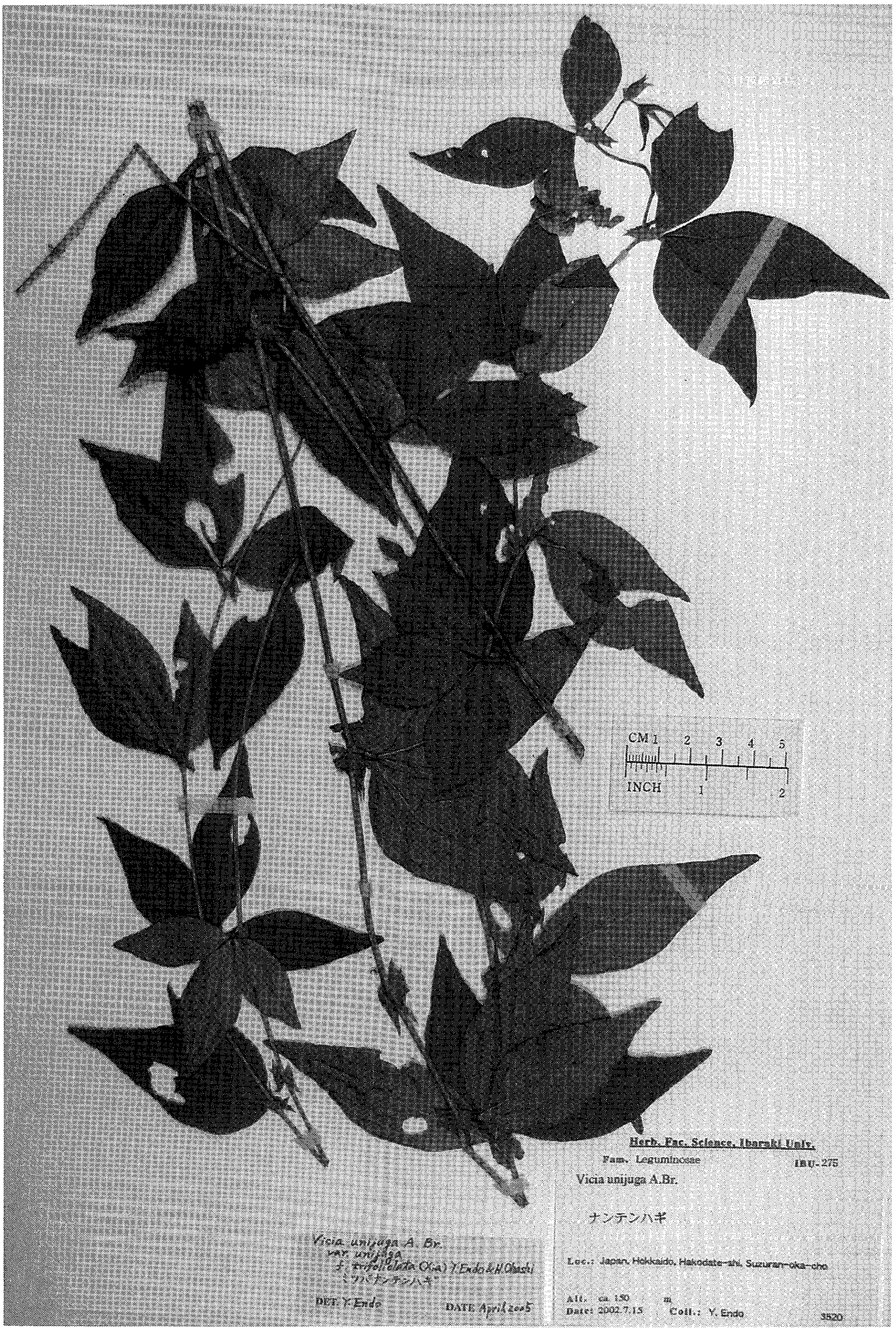
CM 1 2 3 4 5
INCH 1 2
Herb. Fac. Science, Ibaraki Univ.
Fam. Leguminosae IBU-275
Vicia unijuga A.Br.
ナンテンハギ
Loc.: Japan, Hokkaido, Hakodate-shi, Suzuran-oka-cho
Alt. ca. 150 m
Date: 2002.7.15 Coll.: Y. Endo 3520
Vicia unijuga A. Br.
var. unijuga
f. trifoliolata (Xia) Y. Endo & H. Ohashi
ミツバナンテンハギ
DET. Y. Endo DATE April 2005

Fig. 1. *Vicia unijuga* f. *trifoliolata* (Xia) Y. Endo & H. Ohashi collected in Hokkaido, Japan.

たものと考えられる．ナンテンハギの奇形として普通の2小葉といくつかの3小葉を同時に持つ個体が報告されている（伊藤 1960）．この奇形の3小葉も葉軸先端の小突起が小葉に変わった例であるが，頂小葉は側小葉よりも小さく長い小葉柄があり，函館市の個体における3小葉とは全く異なっている．函館市の個体は明らかに奇形であると見られるが，安定した一型と思われる．調べたところ，この形は中国ですでに発見されており，典型的な型から変種として識別されていることが分かった．本報告では，1）3小葉型のナンテンハギの一型が日本に分布することを示し，2）この型が分類群として認められるが，他の特徴ではナンテンハギとの間で違いがないことから品種ランクで区別し，ミツバナンテンハギと新称することを提案した．

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Eisuke HAYASAKA: A New Combination in Japanese *Schoenoplectus* (Cyperaceae)
日本産カヤツリグサ科フトイ属植物の一新組み合わせ（早坂英介）

Hayasaka and Ohashi (2000) proposed five new combinations required for Japanese species and hybrids of *Schoenoplectus* (Rchb.) Palla. A new combination, which was overlooked in that paper, is proposed here.

Schoenoplectus ×osoreyamensis (M. Kikuchi) Hayasaka, comb. nov.

Scirpus ×osoreyamensis M. Kikuchi, Ann. Rep. Gakugei Fac. Iwate Univ. **18**: 131 (1961), as *S. hondoensis* Ohwi × *S. triangulatus* Roxb.

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Hayasaka E. and Ohashi H. 2000. New combinations in Japanese *Schoenoplectus* (Cyperaceae). J. Jpn. Bot. **75**: 223–225.

オソレヤマオトコイの学名を *Scirpus* から *Schoenoplectus* に組み替えた．

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トウゴクサバノオの北限追記（大橋広好）
Hiroyoshi OHASHI: An Additional Note on the Northernmost Locality of *Dichocarpum trachyspermum* (Maxim.) W. T. Wang & Hsiao (Ranunculaceae) in Japan

最近本誌80巻57–60でトウゴクサバノオの北限は岩手県大船渡市赤崎町後の入であることを報告した（大橋，吉田 2005）．この記録を見て石巻市の佐々木豊氏が1996年にこの産地よりも約6 km北に位置する大船渡市立根町細野沢で本種を採集していたことを知らせて下さった．証拠標本を東北大学に保存するとともに，先の記録を正しておきたい．また，前報で後の入りを「五葉山の南約7 kmの地点」としたが，「南約14km」の誤記であった．この点も訂正したい．立根町細野沢は五葉山の南約8.5 kmに位置する．佐々木氏によれば，細野沢は立根川の支流で，生育地は同沢の右岸，標高約200 mの北西斜面であり，サワグルミ・カツラ群落の林床に50–60個体が生育していた．この群落の構成種は高木：カツラ（胸高直径 ca. 55 cm），サワグルミ（胸高直径 ca. 42 cm），ホウノキ，ハリギリ，ミズキ．亜高木：サワシバ，チドリノキ，ウワミズザクラ，アワブキ．低木：ヤマモミジ，ヤマブキ，スズタケ，ハナイカダ．草本：トウゴクサバノオの他に，ウワバミソウ，ウスバサイシン，サラシナショウマ，コンロンソウ，ヤグルマソウ，キタカミスミレ，ヒカゲ